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Applicant: Lucent Technologies Inc. [US]

BASE STATION TRANSMISSION POWER CONTROL SYSTEM

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Inventor(s): TAKAI KENICHI; WATANABE KYOJI +

NEC CORP + Applicant(s):

Classification:

- international: H04B7/005; H04B7/26; H04W52/40; (IPC1-7): H04B7/26;

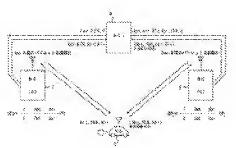
H04Q7/22; H04Q7/28

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Application number: JP19950226583 19950904 Priority number(s): JP19950226583 19950904

Abstract of JP 9074378 (A)

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To reduce down channel interference by estimating the propagation characteristics of a down channel line between a base station and a mobile station based on the reception power of a pilot channel and deciding the transmission power of a traffic channel. SOLUTION: This system is mainly composed of the base stations (BSes) 1 and 2, the mobile station(MS) 3 and a base station monitoring device (BSC) 4 for performing monitoring as the host station of them.; Then, with the transmission power of the pilot channel of the respective base stations 1 and 2 stored in the host station beforehand, the reception power in the mobile station 3 of the pilot channel of the respective base stations 1 and 2 reported from the mobile station 3, the error rate of the traffic channel and the transmission power of the traffic channel reported from the base stations 1 and 2 as parameters, the transmission power of the traffic channel of the base stations 1 and 2 is decided. In such a manner, the reception power of the pilot channel from the respective base stations 1 and 2 is measured in the mobile station 3 and the propagation characteristics of the mobile station 3 and the respective base stations 1 and 2 are calculated.



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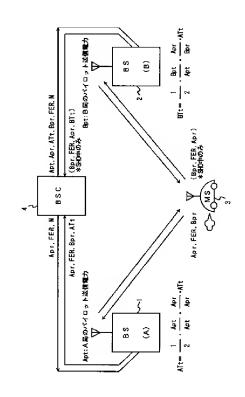
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(54) 【発明の名称】 基地局送信電力制御方式

(57)【要約】

【課題】 符号分割多元接続方式を利用したセルラー移 動通信システムにおいて、ソフトハンドオフの起動によ り生じる下り干渉を最小限に抑え、セル境界付近に存在 する移動局における下りトラフィックチャネルの受信電 界レベルの低下を防ぐ。

【解決手段】 移動局がバイロットチャネルの受信電力 を基地局に報告し、基地局は報告された情報とバイロッ トチャネルおよびトラフィックチャネルの送信電力から ソフトハンドオフ時の最適なトラフィックチャネルの送 信電力を計算する。



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 符号分割多元接続(CDMA)方式を利用したセルラー移動通信システムにおいて、移動局が複数の基地局と同時に通信を行うソフトハンドオフに関し、上記移動局における上記基地局からのパイロットチャネル(基地局が常時送信している制御チャネル)の受信電力に応じて、上記基地局が上記移動局へ送信する下り(基地局→移動局)トラフィックチャネル(通信チャネル)の初期送信電力および通信中の送信電力を制御することを特徴とする基地局送信電力制御方式。

【請求項2】 上記請求項1に記載の基地局送信電力制御方式において、ソフトハンドオフを行う上記移動局における上記各基地局からの下りトラフィックチャネルの受信電力が全て等しくなるように、かつ上記移動局における上記基地局すべてからのトラフィックチャネルの合成受信電力が一定の値となるように上記基地局からの下りトラフィックチャネルの初期送信電力および通信中送信電力を制御することを特徴とする基地局送信電力制御方式。

【請求項3】 上記請求項2に記載の基地局送信電力方 20 式において、上記移動局における上記基地局からの下りトラフィックチャネルの合成受信電力を一定に保つ代わりに、上記移動局における上記下りトラフィックチャネルのエラーレートが所要の閾値を満足するように上記各基地局からの下りトラフィックチャネルの初期送信電力および通信中送信電力を制御することを特徴とする基地局送信電力制御方式。

【請求項4】 上記請求項1に記載の基地局送信電力制御方式において、上記移動局における上記各基地局からの下りトラフィックチャネルの受信電力の比と上記移動 30局において受信されるパイロットチャネルの受信電力の比が等しくなるように、かつ上記移動局における上記基地局からの下りトラフィックチャネルの合成受信電力が一定の値となるように上記基地局からの下りトラフィックチャネルの初期送信電力および通信中送信電力を制御することを特徴とする基地局送信電力制御方式。

【請求項5】 上記請求項4に記載の基地局送信電力制御方式において、上記移動局における上記基地局からの下りトラフィックチャネルの合成受信電力を一定に保つ代わりに、上記移動局における上記下りトラフィックチャネルのエラーレートが所要の関値を満足するように上記各基地局からの下りトラフィックチャネルの初期送信電力および通信中送信電力を制御することを特徴とする基地局送信電力制御方式。

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に上記基地局からの下りトラフィックチャネルの初期送 信電力および通信中送信電力を制御することを特徴とす る基地局送信電力制御方式。

【請求項7】 上記請求項6に記載の基地局送信電力方式において、上記移動局における上記基地局からの下りトラフィックチャネルの合成受信電力を一定に保つ代わりに、上記移動局における上記下りトラフィックチャネルのエラーレートが所要の閾値を満足するように上記基地局各々からの下りトラフィックチャネルの初期送信電力および通信中送信電力を制御することを特徴とする基地局送信電力制御方式。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本願発明は、符号分割多元接続(CDMA)方式を利用した無線通信システム、特にセルラー移動通信システムにおいて、ソフトハンドオフを実行する際の基地局からの下りトラフィックチャネルにおける初期送信電力および通信中送信電力の制御方式に関するものである。

[0002]

【従来の技術】符号分割多元接続(CDMA)方式を利 用した無線通信システム、特にセルラー移動通信システ ムにおいては、限られた周波数帯域を用いて1つのエリ ア(セル)内にどれだけ多くの回線容量をもつことがで きるかという点がシステム設計の上で重要となる。符号 分割多元接続方式においては、複数のユーザーが同一の 周波数上で通信を行い、各ユーザーに割り当てられた符 号間の直交性により各ユーザー通信間の干渉の低減が保 証されている。また、符号間の直交性を充分に引き出す ためには、受信点における複数受信波のレベルをすべて 同一にすることが望まれる。このためセルラー移動通信 システムにおいては、特に同一の基地局エリア内に存在 する移動局間での同期確保が不可能な上り(移動局→基 地局)通信に関しては、各移動局からの受信波が基地局 において全て同レベルで受信されるように移動局での厳 密な送信電力制御が行われるのが一般的である。

【0003】このため、従来の技術においては、上り (移動局→基地局)トラフィックチャネルの送信電力制 御方式に関する技術は複数提案がなされており、特開昭 62-92526号公報においては上りトラフィックチャネルを受信側でレベル制御を行うという提案がなされている。また、特開平7-95151号公報においては下り(基地局→移動局)トラフィックチャネルの初期送信電力の決定方法については技術提案がなされているが、基地局と移動局が通信中のトラフィックチャネルの送信電力制御方法については提案がなされておらず、また符号分割多元接続(CDMA)方式に特有のソフトハンドオフ(移動局が複数の基地局と同時に通信を行う)の起動に関する下りトラフィックチャネルの送信電力制御方法に関しては提案がなされていない

[0004]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】このような従来の技術 の問題点は、移動局がエリア内を移動してセル境界に達 したときにソフトハンドオフを起動すると、新たに通信 を行う基地局から送信されるトラフィックチャネルによ りその基地局セル内での下り干渉が増加するという点で ある。これは、基地局が送信するトラフィックチャネル の初期送信電力が固定的に設定されており、移動局と基 地局間の伝送特性を考慮して制御されないためである。 【0005】さらに、従来の技術ではソフトハンドオフ 10 を実行中の移動局に対して過剰な電力のトラフィックチ ャネルが送信される可能性があることに加え、その過剰 電力により同一セル内またはそのセル付近に存在する他 の移動局に対する下り干渉が増加するという問題があ る。この理由も、上記の問題点と同様にソフトハンドオ フ中に基地局が送信するトラフィックチャネルの送信電 力が固定的に設定されており、移動局の動きに追従して 制御がなされないためである。

【0006】また、従来の技術では移動局がセル境界付 近へ移動した際に、ソフトハンドオフを起動するか否か 20 によらず、移動局における下りトラフィックチャネルの 受信電力が低下し、それにより下り通信のエラーレート が悪化するという問題もある。この原因となるところも 上記の問題点と同様に下りトラフィックチャネルの送信 電力が固定的に決定されており、移動局の動きに追従し て制御がなされないためである。

【0007】本願発明の基地局送信電力制御方式は、移 動局の位置する場所、または通信状態(ソフトハンドオ フ中か否か) によらず、所要の通信品質を満足するため に必要な最小限の送信電力で下り(基地局→移動局)ト 30 ラフィックチャネルを送信するように制御することによ り、送信機の消費電力を低減するほか、同一セルまたは セル付近に存在する他の移動局に対する下り干渉を低減 することにより、システムの回線容量を最大限まで引き 出し、結果として装置の小型化および周波数有効利用を 目的とする。

[0008]

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明の基地局送信電力 制御方式は、移動局における基地局からのパイロットチ ャネルの受信電力に基づいて、基地局と移動局間の下り 40 回線の伝搬特性を推定し、移動局がソフトハンドオフを 起動する際、または起動中に基地局が送信するトラフィ ックチャネルの送信電力を決定する。

【0009】具体的には、図1、図2、図3に示すよう に、上位局があらかじめ記憶している各基地局のパイロ ットチャネルの送信電力と移動局から報告される各基地 局のバイロットチャネルの移動局における受信電力とト ラフィックチャネルのエラーレート、さらに基地局から 報告されるトラフィックチャネルの送信電力をパラメー タとして、基地局のトラフィックチャネルの送信電力を 50 ネルの受信電力を基地局に折り返すことにより、基地局

決定する。また、図5に示す移動局の送受信ブロックに おいて、基地局からのパイロットチャネルを受信してそ の電力を測定するためのミキサ24、ローカル周波数発 振部21、パイロットチャネル用PN符号生成部23、 ミキサ25、フィルタ26、包絡線検波部27、フィル タ28、そして受信したパイロットチャネルの測定結果 を基地局へ送信するための情報生成部33、振幅情報生 成部32、送信用PN符号生成部35、ミキサ31、送 信データ変調用のローカル周波数発振部34、ミキサ3 0、送信増幅部29が主な構成要素となる。また、図4 に示す基地局の送信ブロックにおいては、情報生成部 5、振幅情報生成部6、送信用PN符号生成部6、ミキ

サ7、ローカル周波数発振部10、ミキサ8、送信増幅

部11が主な構成要素である。

【0010】さらに詳細には、本発明による基地局送信 電力制御方式は大きく分けて3つに分けることが出来 る。1つは、移動局において受信される各基地局のトラ フィックチャネルの受信電力が全て等しくなるように、 かつ移動局におけるトラフィックチャネルの合成受信電 力が一定となるように、各基地局のトラフィックチャネ ルの送信電力を制御する方法。2つは目は、移動局にお いて受信される各基地局のトラフィックチャネルの受信 電力の比が各基地局からのパイロットチャネルの受信電 力の比と等しくなるように、かつ移動局におけるトラフ ィックチャネルの合成受信電力が一定となるように、各 基地局のトラフィックチャネルの送信電力を制御する方 法。そして3つ目は、各基地局のトラフィックチャネル の送信電力の比が移動局において受信される各基地局の パイロットチャネルの受信電力の比と等しくなるよう に、かつ移動局におけるトラフィックチャネルの合成受 信電力が一定となるように、各基地局のトラフィックチ ャネルの送信電力を制御する方法である。

【0011】以上の構成により、移動局のパイロットチ ャネル受信部によりダウンコンバートされ、逆拡散され て取り出されたパイロットチャネルは、包絡線検波部に おいてその受信レベルが検出される。検出された受信電 力は移動局の送信ブロックの情報生成部に送られ、基地 局に報告するためにデータをして重畳される。送信デー タに重畳されたバイロットチャネルの受信電力情報は送 信用PN符号生成部で生成されたPN符号により拡散さ れ、アップコンバートされて基地局へ送信される。基地 局において受信された移動局からの情報はダウンコンバ ートされ、逆拡散された後、上位局にいったん送られ る。上位局でデコードされた受信電力の情報は再度基地 局へ折り返され、基地局内部の演算回路に入力され、そ こで下りトラフィックチャネルの送信電力が計算され る。計算結果は、送信ブロックの振幅情報生成部に送ら れ、トラフィックチャネルの送信電力が設定される。

【0012】こうして、移動局におけるパイロットチャ

において基地局と移動局間の伝搬特性を推定することが でき、最適な下りトラフィックチャネルの送信電力を求 めることができる。

[0013]

【発明の実施の形態】次に本願発明について図面を参照 して説明する。

【0014】図1は、本願発明の基地局送信電力制御方 式を実現するセルラー移動通信システムの基本構成を示 すブロック図である。本システムは、主として基地局 (BS) 1, 2、移動局(MS) 3およびそれらの上位 10 局として監視を行う基地局監視装置(BSC)4からな

【0015】さらに、図1で示す基地局内部に含まれる 送信部の基本的ブロックの一実施例を図4に示す。本送 信ブロックは、送信する情報を生成する情報生成部5、 送信出力の振幅情報を生成する振幅情報生成部6、PN 符号生成部9、生成した情報とPN符号を重畳するミキ サ7、ローカル周波数発振部10、PN拡散した情報を ローカル周波数で変調をかけるミキサ8、送信変調波を から構成される。

【0016】さらに、図1で示す移動局内部に含まれる 送受信部の基本的ブロックの一実施例を図5に示す。本 送受信ブロックのうち受信ブロックは、送受信アンテナ 13、アンテナ共用部14、信号分配部15、受信波を ダウンコンバートするミキサ16、ダウンコンバートし た受信波をPN逆拡散するためのミキサ17、受信増幅 部18、フィルタ19、情報復調部20、ローカル周波 数発振部21、受信波復調用PN符号生成部22、パイ ロットチャネル用PN符号生成部23、バイロットチャ 30 性が変化した場合を考える。 ネルをダウンコンバートするためのミキサ24、パイロ ットチャネルを逆拡散するためのミキサ25、フィルタ 26、パイロットチャネルの受信電力を検出する包絡線 検波部27、フィルタ28により構成される。また、本 送受信ブロックのうち送信ブロックは送信情報を生成す る情報生成部33、送信出力を決定する振幅情報生成部 32、送信用PN符号生成部35、送信データを拡散す るためのミキサ31、ローカル周波数発振部34、送信 データを変調するためのミキサ30、送信増幅部29か ら構成される。

【 0 0 1 7 】次に本願発明の動作について説明する。

【0018】まず初めに本願発明の請求項2および3に 記載の実施例の動作について、図1、図6そして図7を 用いて説明する。

【0019】図1において、移動局(MS)が基地局A (BS(A))のセルに存在し、基地局Aとのみ通信 し、所要の通信品質が得られているものと仮定する。こ のとき、基地局Aのパイロットチャネルの送信電力をA pt、トラフィックチャネルの送信電力をATt、移動 局における基地局Aのパイロットチャネルの受信電力を 50

Apr、トラフィックチャネルの受信電力をATr、ト ラフィックチャネルのエラーレートをFERとする。移 動局が基地局Bへ向かって移動し、基地局Bとソフトハ ンドオフを起動する瞬間を考える。このとき移動局にお ける基地局Bからのパイロットチャネルの受信電力をB prとする。

【0020】移動局は基地局Aとの通信の中で、移動局 におけるApr、FER、Bprを基地局Aに報告して いる。移動局によりコーディングされ報告された情報は 基地局Aを通過して上位局(BSC)へ送られるが、こ の情報とともに基地局Aは自局のトラフィックチャネル の送信電力を上位局へ報告する。報告を受けた上位局 は、移動局からの情報をデコードして、さらに移動局が ソフトハンドオフを起動することにより通信する全基地 局の数(N)を求めて基地局Aに折り返すと同時に、こ れと同じ内容に基地局Aからの情報(トラフィックチャ ネルの送信電力ATt)を付加して基地局Bへ送る。 【0021】基地局Aおよび基地局Bでは、計算式に従

いそれぞれのトラフィックチャネルの初期送信電力を決 所要出力まで増幅する増幅部11、そしてアンテナ12 20 定する。図1に示すATtを求める計算式(図6、図7 の計算式も同様) によると、各基地局からのトラフィッ クチャネルは、移動局においてどちらも等しい電力で受 信されるように、かつ2つの基地局からのトラフィック チャネルの合成受信電力は、移動局がソフトハンドオフ を行う前に基地局Aからのみ受信していたトラフィック チャネルの受信電力と等しくなるようにそれぞれの基地 局のトラフィックチャネルの送信電力が決定される。

> 【0022】さらに、移動局がソフトハンドオフを起動 した後も移動し続け、移動局と各基地局との間の伝搬特

【0023】移動局で受信されたパイロットチャネルの 受信電力とトラフィックチャネルのエラーレートは基地 局Aおよび基地局Bを経由して同じ内容が上位局へ報告 される。しかしこの点を除いては、以下のフローは上記 のソフトハンドオフ起動時と全く同様である。したがっ て、移動局が基地局間を移動しても常に移動局において は基地局Aと基地局Bのトラフィックチャネルは等しい 受信電力で受信され、かつそれらの合成受信電力は常に 一定に保たれる。

【0024】また、上記では移動局におけるトラフィッ クチャネルの合成受信電力が一定になるとしたが、それ ぞれの基地局が前記の計算式に従い送信電力を決定した 後で、移動局から報告されるトラフィックチャネルのエ ラーレートが所要の値を満足するように、基地局Aと基 地局Bとが同比率ずつトラフィックチャネルの送信電力 を増減してもよい。

【0025】次に本願発明の請求項4および請求項5に 記載の実施例の動作について、図2、図8そして図9を 用いて説明する。

【0026】図2において、移動局(MS)が基地局A

(BS(A))のセルに存在し、基地局Aとのみ通信 し、所要の通信品質が得られているものと仮定する。と のとき、基地局Aのパイロットチャネルの送信電力をA pt、トラフィックチャネルの送信電力をATt、移動 局における基地局Aのパイロットチャネルの受信電力を Apr、トラフィックチャネルの受信電力をATr、ト ラフィックチャネルのエラーレートをFERとする。移 動局が基地局Bへ向かって移動し、基地局Bとソフトハ ンドオフを起動する瞬間を考える。このとき移動局にお ける基地局Bからのパイロットチャネルの受信電力をB 10 prとする。

【0027】移動局は基地局Aとの通信の中で、移動局 におけるApr、FER、Bprを基地局Aに報告して いる。移動局によりコーディングされ報告された情報は 基地局Aを通過して上位局(BSC)へ送られるが、と の情報とともに基地局Aは自局トラフィックチャネルの 送信電力を上位局へ報告する。報告を受けた上位局は、 移動局からの情報をデコードして基地局Aに折り返すと 同時に、これと同じ内容に基地局Aからの情報(基地局 Aのトラフィックチャネルの送信電力)を付加して基地 20 局Bへ送る。基地局Aおよび基地局Bでは、計算式に従 いそれぞれのトラフィックチャネルの初期送信電力を決 定する。図2に示すATtを求める計算式(図8、図9 の計算式も全て同じ)によると、各基地局からのトラフ ィックチャネルは、移動局において受信されているそれ ぞれの基地局のパイロットチャネルの受信電力の比と等 しい比で受信されるように、かつ2つの基地局からのト ラフィックチャネルの合成受信電力は、移動局がソフト ハンドオフを行う前に基地局Aからのみ受信していたト ラフィックチャネルの受信電力と等しくなるようにぞれ 30 ぞれの基地局のトラフィックチャネルの送信電力が決定 される。

【0028】さらに、移動局がソフトハンドオフを起動 した後も移動し続け、移動局と各基地局との間の伝搬特 性が変化した場合を考える。

【0029】移動局で受信されたパイロットチャネルの 受信電力とトラフィックチャネルのエラーレートは基地 局Aおよび基地局Bを経由して同じ内容が上位局へ報告 される。しかしこの点を除いては、以下のフローは上記 のソフトハンドオフ起動時と全く同様である。したがっ 40 て、移動局が基地局間を移動しても常に移動局における 基地局Aと基地局Bのトラフィックチャネルの受信電力 の比はそれぞれの基地局のパイロットチャネルの受信電 力の比と等しく、かつそれらの合成受信電力は常に一定 に保たれる。

【0030】また、上記では移動局におけるトラフィッ クチャネルの合成受信電力が一定になるとしてが、それ ぞれの基地局が式に従い送信電力を決定した後で、移動 局から報告されるトラフィックチャネルのエラーレート

同比率ずつトラフィックチャネルの送信電力を増減して もよい。

【0031】次に本願発明の請求項6および請求項7に 記載の実施例の動作について、図3、図10そして図1 1を用いて説明する。

【0032】図3において、移動局(MS)が基地局A (BS(A))のセルに存在し、基地局Aとのみ通信 し、所要の通信品質が得られているものと仮定する。と のとき、基地局Aのパイロットチャネルの送信電力をA pt、トラフィックチャネルの送信電力をATt、移動 局における基地局Aのパイロットチャネルの受信電力を Apr、トラフィックチャネルの受信電力をATr、ト ラフィックチャネルのエラーレートをFERとする。移 動局が基地局Bへ向かって移動し、基地局Bとソフトハ ンドオフを起動する瞬間を考える。このとき移動局にお ける基地局Bからのパイロットチャネルの受信電力をB prとする。

【0033】移動局は基地局Aとの通信の中で、移動局 におけるApr、FER、Bprを基地局Aに報告して いる。移動局によりコーディングされ報告された情報は 基地局Aを通過して上位局(BSC)へ送られるが、こ の情報とともに基地局Aは自局トラフィックチャネルの 送信電力を上位局へ報告する。報告を受けた上位局は、 移動局からの情報をデコードして、さらに上位局があら かじめ記憶している基地局Bのパイロットチャネルの送 信電力Bptを付加して基地局Aに折り返すと同時に、 移動局からの情報と基地局Aからの情報(基地局Aのト ラフィックチャネルの送信電力)、さらにあらかじめ上 位局が記憶している基地局Aのパイロットチャネルの送 信電力Aptを付加して基地局Bへ送る。基地局Aおよ び基地局Bでは、計算式に従いそれぞれのトラフィック チャネルの初期送信電力を決定する。図3に示すAT t を求める計算式(図10、図11の計算式も全て同じ) によると、各基地局からのトラフィックチャネルの送信 電力は、移動局において受信されているそれぞれの基地 局のバイロットチャネルの受信電力の比と等しい比で送 信されるように、かつ2つの基地局からのトラフィック チャネルの合成受信電力は、移動局がソフトハンドオフ を行う前に基地局Aからのみ受信していたトラフィック チャネルの受信電力と等しくなるようにそれぞれの基地 局のトラフィックチャネルの送信電力が決定される。

【0034】さらに、移動局がソフトハンドオフを起動 した後も移動し続け、移動局と各基地局との間の伝搬特 性が変化した場合を考える。移動局で受信されたパイロ ットチャネルの受信電力とトラフィックチャネルのエラ ーレートは基地局Aおよび基地局Bを経由して同じ内容 が上位局へ報告される。しかしこの点を除いては、以下 のフローは上記のソフトハンドオフ起動時と全く同様で ある。したがって、移動局が基地局間を移動しても常に が所要の値を満足するように、基地局Aと基地局Bとが 50 基地局Aと基地局Bのトラフィックチャネルの送信電力 の比は、移動局においては受信されるそれぞれの基地局 のパイロットチャネルの受信電力の比と等しく、かつそ れらの合成受信電力は常に一定に保たれる。

9

【0035】また、上記では移動局におけるトラフィックチャネルの合成受信電力が一定になるとしてが、それぞれの基地局が式に従い送信電力を決定した後でも、移動局から報告されるトラフィックチャネルのエラーレートが所要の値を満足するように、基地局Aと基地局Bとが同比率ずつトラフィックチャネルの送信電力を増減してもよい。

[0036]

【発明の効果】以上説明したように本願発明によれば、移動局がソフトハンドオフを起動する際、またはソフトハンドオフを起動中に、上記移動局に送信される下りトラフィックチャネルにより生じる干渉を最小限に抑え、かつ上記移動局における上記各基地局からの下りトラフィックチャネルの受信ダイバーシチゲインを最大にするとかできる。それは、上記移動局において各基地局からのバイロットチャネルの受信電力を測定し上記移動局と上記各基地局との伝搬特性を計算することにより、上 20記移動局における上記各基地局からの下りトラフィックチャネルの受信電力が全て等しくなるように、かつ上記移動局における上記下りトラフィックチャネル合成受信電力が一定の値となるように上記各基地局の下りトラフィックチャネルの送信電力を制御するからである。

【図3】本発明の請求項6 かいドオフを起動する際、またはソフトハンドオフを起 動中に、上記移動局に送信される下りトラフィックチャ な抑え、かつ移動局が通信している各セルの大きさに応 でで均等に干渉を分配することができる。それは、上記 移動局における上記各基地局からトラフィックチャネル の受信電力の比がパイロットチャネルの受信電力の比と 等しくなるように、かつ上記移動局における上記基地局 からのトラフィックチャネルの合成受信電力が一定の値 となるように上記各基地局の下りトラフィックチャネル の送信電力を制御するからである。 【図3】本発明の請求項6 地局送信電力制御方式の一種を示した図である。 【図5】本発明の実施例を の移動局において用いられ クの一例を示した図である。 【図6】本発明の請求項2 局送信電力制御方式のソフローを示した図である。 【図7】本発明の請求項2

【0038】また、本願発明によれば、移動局ガソフトハンドオフを起動する際、またはソフトハンドオフを起動中に、上記移動局に送信される下りトラフィックチャ 40ネルにより生じる干渉を最小限に抑え、かつ移動局が通信する各基地局の下りトラフィックチャネルの送信電力は上記移動局と上記基地局との間の伝搬損失に応じて、伝搬損失が少ない方の基地局を強く、伝搬損失の多い方の基地局からは弱く送信することにより、伝搬損失の大きいセルへの過剰な下り干渉が発生するのを防ぐことができる。それは、上記移動局において各基地局からのパイロットチャネルの受信電力を測定し上記移動局と上記各基地局との伝送特性を計算することにより、上記基地局からのトラフィックチャネルの下り送信電力の比とト 50

記移動局において受信されるパイロットチャネルの受信 電力の比が等しくなるように、かつ上記移動局における 上記下りトラフィックチャネル合成受信電力が一定の値 となるように上記各基地局の下りトラフィックチャネル の送信電力を制御するからである。(図13参照)

10

【0039】さらに本願発明によれば、移動局がセル境界付近へ移動した際に、ソフトハンドオフを行うか否かによらず基地局からの下りトラフィックチャネルの受信電力の落ち込みを防ぎ、エラーレートが悪化することを防ぐことができる。本発明で提案する下りトラフィックチャネルの送信電力制御を行わない場合には、図12に示すようにセルの境界付近において移動局における下りトラフィックチャネルの受信レベルが悪化し、例えば図12の場合にはセル境界付近でEb/N0が5dBを割ると、下りトラフィックチャネルのエラーレートが0.7%を上回るようになる。それは、上記移動局におけるトラフィックチャネルの合成受信電力が常に一定の値となるように、またはトラフィックチャネルのエラーレートが所要の値を満足するように基地局のトラフィックチャネルの送信電力を制御するからである。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明の請求項2、および請求項3に記載の基 地局送信電力制御方式の一実施例を示した図である。

【図2】本発明の請求項4、および請求項5 に記載の基 地局送信電力制御方式の一実施例を示した図である。

【図3】本発明の請求項6、および請求項7に記載の基 地局送信電力制御方式の一実施例を示した図である。

【図4】本発明の実施例をして示した図1、図2、図3の基地局において用いられる送信部の基本的なブロックの一例を示した図である。

【図5】本発明の実施例をして示した図1、図2、図3 の移動局において用いられる送受信部の基本的なブロッ クの一例を示した図である。

【図6】本発明の請求項2および請求項3に記載の基地 局送信電力制御方式のソフトハンドオフ起動時の実施フ ローを示した図である。

【図7】本発明の請求項2 および請求項3 に記載の基地 局送信電力制御方式のソフトハンドオフ中の実施フロー を示した図である。

【図8】本発明の請求項4および請求項5に記載の基地 局送信電力制御方式のソフトハンドオフ起動時の実施フ ローを示した図である。

【図9】本発明の請求項4および請求項5に記載の基地 局送信電力制御方式のソフトハンドオフ中の実施フロー を示した図である。

【図10】本発明の請求項6および請求項7に記載の基 地局送信電力制御方式のソフトハンドオフ起動時の実施 フローを示した図である。

各基地局との伝送特性を計算することにより、上記基地 【図11】本発明の請求項6および請求項7に記載の基局からのトラフィックチャネルの下り送信電力の比と上 50 地局送信電力制御方式のソフトハンドオフ中の実施フロ

ーを示した図である。

【図12】本発明の基地局送信電力方式を用いない場合、移動局が唯1つの基地局とのみ通信することを仮定して、基地局から移動局までの距離によって下りトラフィックチャネルの受信電力(Eb/N0)がどのように変化するかを計算した結果を示したグラフである。本計算は、以下の仮定に基づいている。

・セル構成:着目する2基地局の回りを8つの干渉局が 取り囲む

·基地局間距離:6km

·減衰係数: $\alpha = 3.5$

・遅延特性:等電力2波モデル

・1 つのトラフィックチャネルの送信電力が全体に占める割合: 2.5%

【図13】本発明の基地局送信電力方式を用いた場合、移動局と基地局との距離に応じて基地局の中の1つのトラフィックチャネルの送信電力が全体に占める割合がどのように変化するかを計算した結果を示したグラフである。計算においては、以下の仮定に基づいている。

・ソフトハンドオフの起動範囲:基地局Aからの距離が 20

2. 4 k m ~ 3. 6 k m の範囲

・Eb/N0の値:ソフトハンドオフ起動前の2.4km地点におけるEb/N0(5.25dB)を保つ 【符号の説明】

1 移動局が最初に通信している基地局A

2 移動局が基地局Aから移動し、ソフトハンドオフを起動しようとする基地局B

3 移動局。基地局Aのセルから基地局Bのセルへ向かって移動すると仮定する。初め、移動局は基地局Aとのみ通信し、次第に基地局Bに近づくとともに基地局B 30とも通信をし始め、ソフトハンドオフ状態となる。

4 上位局。基地局Aおよび基地局B、さらに両基地*

* 局を通して移動局を監視制御すると同時に、両基地局間 の情報を中継する役割を果たす。

12

5 基地局送信ブロックの情報生成部

6 基地局送信ブロックの振幅情報生成部

7 基地局送信ブロックのミキサ

8 基地局送信ブロックのミキサ

9 基地局送信ブロックのPN符号生成部

10 基地局送信ブロックのローカル周波数発振部

11 基地局送信ブロックの増幅部

10 12 基地局アンテナ

13 移動局アンテナ

14 移動局送受信ブロックのフィルタ部

15 移動局送受信ブロックの分配部

16 移動局送受信ブロックのミキサ

17 移動局送受信ブロックのミキサ

18 移動局送受信ブロックの受信増幅部

19 移動局送受信ブロックのフィルタ部

20 移動局送受信ブロックの復調部

21 移動局送受信ブロックのローカル周波数発振部

22 移動局送受信ブロックのPN符号生成部

23 移動局送受信ブロックのPN符号生成部

24 移動局送受信ブロックのミキサ

25 移動局送受信ブロックのミキサ

26 移動局送受信ブロックのフィルタ部

27 移動局送受信ブロックの包絡線検波部

28 移動局送受信ブロックのフィルタ部

29 移動局送受信ブロックの送信増幅部

30 移動局送受信ブロックのミキサ

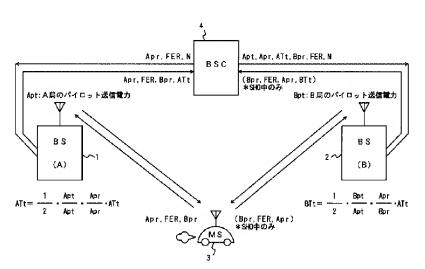
31 移動局送受信ブロックのミキサ

32 移動局送受信ブロックの振幅情報生成部

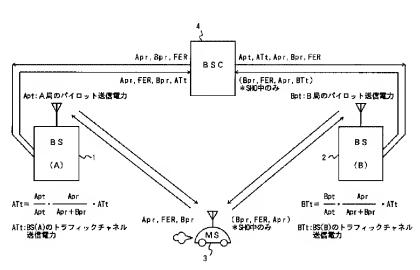
33 移動局送受信ブロックの情報生成部

34 移動局送受信ブロックのPN符号生成部

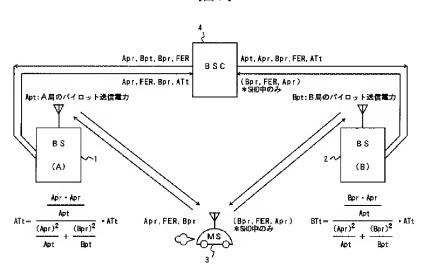
【図1】



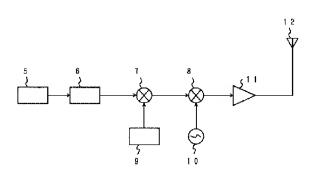




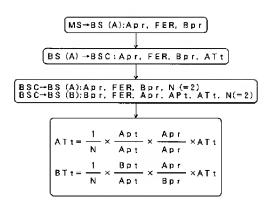
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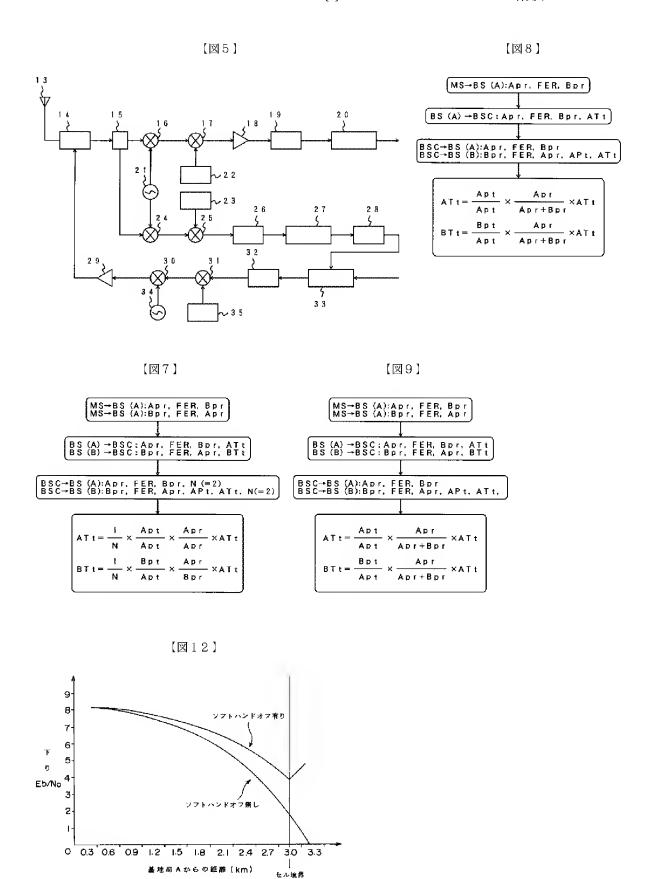


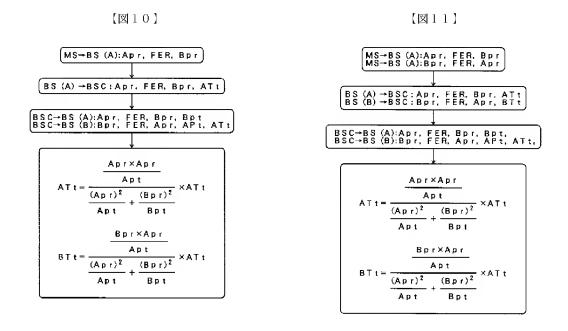
【図4】

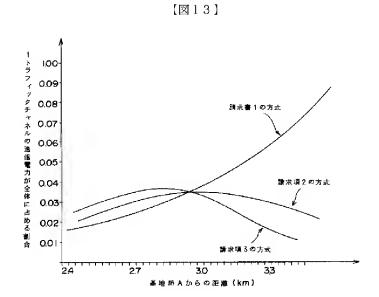


【図6】











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United States Patent [19]

I et al.

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5,734,646

[45] Date of Patent:

Mar. 31, 1998

[54] CODE DIVISION MULTIPLE ACCESS SYSTEM PROVIDING LOAD AND INTERFERENCE BASED DEMAND ASSIGNMENT SERVICE TO USERS

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[73] Assignee: Lucent Technologies Inc., Murray Hill,

11.51

[21]	Appl.	No.:	539,476
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[22]	Filed:	Oct.	5,	1995
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[51]	Int. Cl.6	Н04Т 13/00
		370/468; 370/479; 370/252
[58]	Field of Search	370/310, 313,

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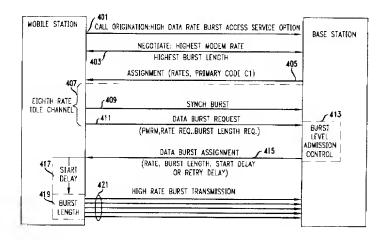
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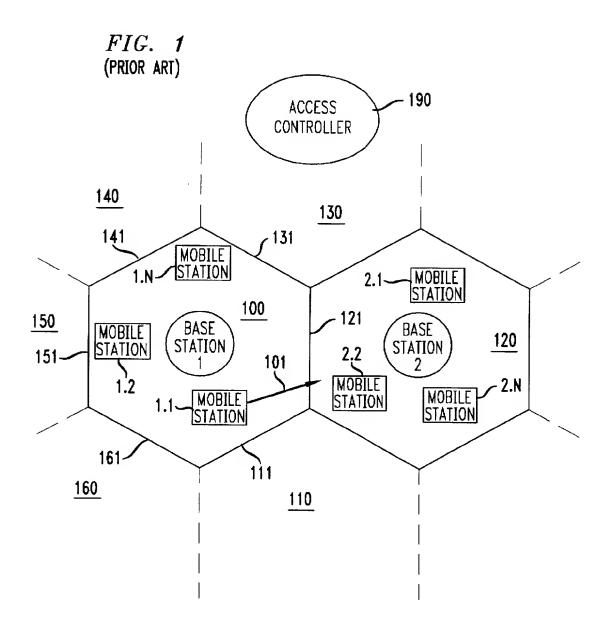
Primary Examiner—Benedict V. Safourek Assistant Examiner—Seema S. Rao

[57] ABSTRACT

A code division multiple access system provides a way of allocating an increased data rate to a requesting mobile station. A mobile station requesting a data rate in excess of the basic data rate sends received pilot strength data for its base station and base stations in adjacent cells. The received pilot strength data is used to determine an increased data rate to be assigned to the requesting mobile station. One feature assigns an increased data rate when the received pilot strength data has a predetermined relationship to an established threshold. Another feature utilizes a series of threshold levels, each pair of levels associated with a different permitted data rate. Using the received pilot strength data, a data rate is determined which satisfies all adjacent cell interference concerns. Another feature uses average adjacent cell capacity loads rather than threshold levels, together with the received pilot strength data, to determine the appropriate increased data rate to be assigned to a user requesting an increased data rate.

25 Claims, 9 Drawing Sheets





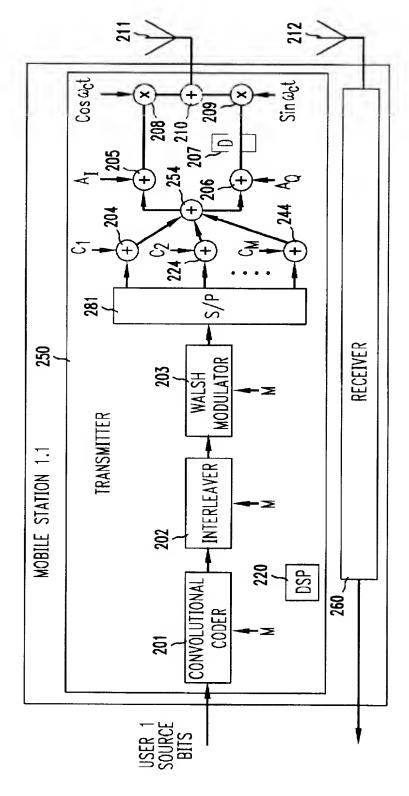
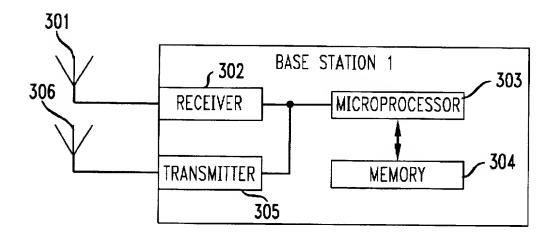


FIG. ?

FIG. 3



BASE STATION BURST LEVEL ADMISSION CONTROL CALL ORIGINATION:HIGH DATA RATE BURST ACCESS SERVICE OPTION 405 (PMRM,RATE REQ.,BURST LENGTH REQ.) (RATE, BURST LENGTH, START DELAY OR RETRY DELAY) ASSIGNMENT (RATES, PRIMARY CODE C1) NEGOTIATE: HIGHEST MODEM RATE DATA BURST ASSIGNMENT DATA BURST REQUEST HIGH RATE BURST TRANSMISSION HIGHEST BURST LENGTH SYNCH BURST LENGTH BURST MOBILE STATION EIGHTH RATE IDLE CHANNEL

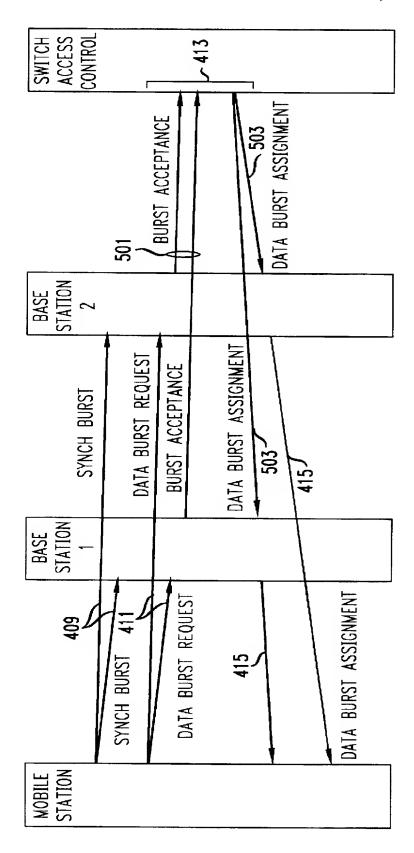


FIG.

FIG. 6

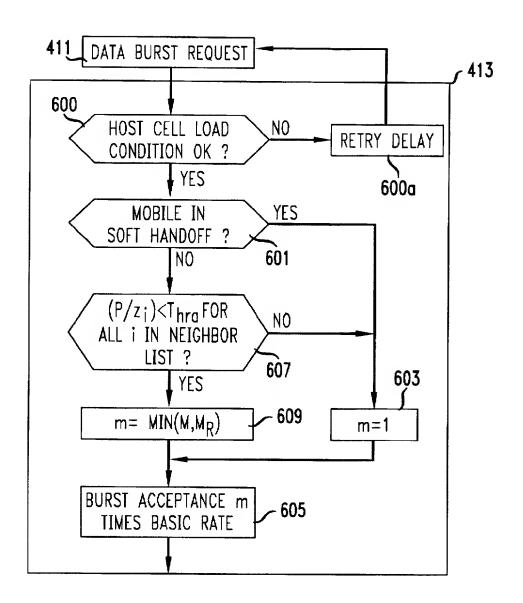


FIG. 7

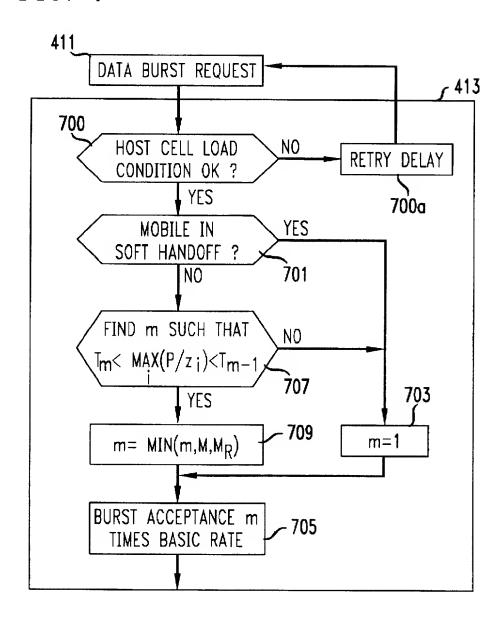


FIG. 8

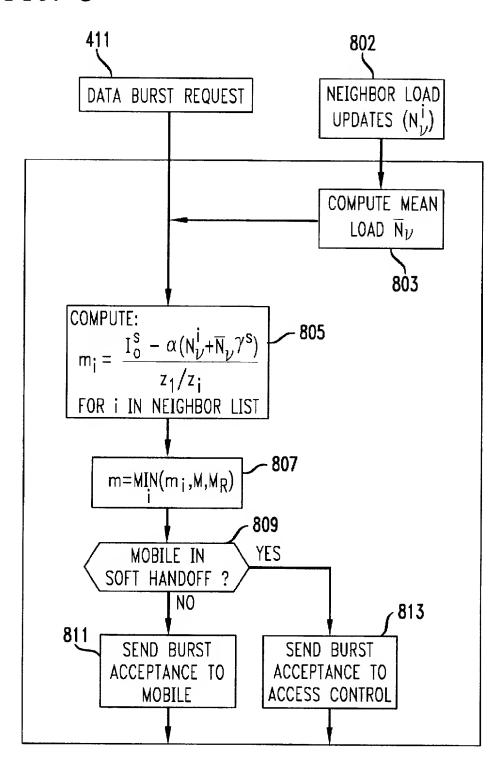
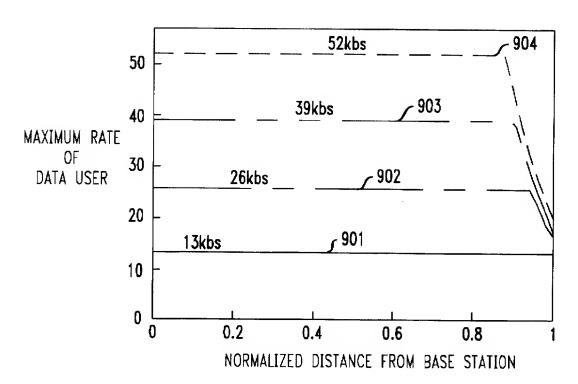
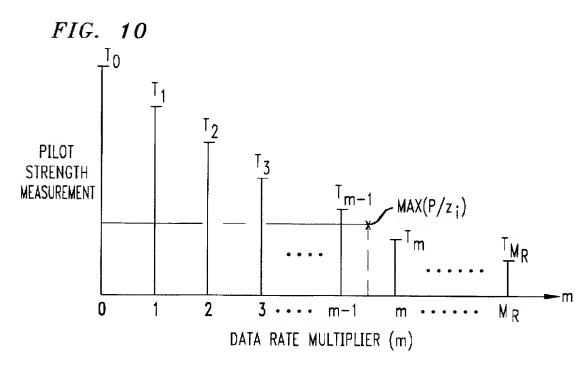


FIG. 9





CODE DIVISION MULTIPLE ACCESS SYSTEM PROVIDING LOAD AND INTERFERENCE BASED DEMAND ASSIGNMENT SERVICE TO USERS

TECHNICAL FIELD OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to code division multiple access (CDMA) systems and, more particularly, to a CDMA system for allocating data rate to a user based on the load and interference of the system.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The advantages of code division multiple access (CDMA) for cellular voice have become well known. In contrast to 15 orthogonal systems such as time division multiplex access (TDMA) or frequency division multiplex access (FDMA), frequency planning or "orthogonality" coordination (channel allocation) between cells and within the same cell are greatly simplified. The reason is that, unlike TDMA and 20 FDMA where the re-use constraints must account for the worst case (or 95th percentile) interferer, re-use in CDMA is based on the average interference seen from a large number of low power users. Due to this interference averaging property. CDMA simply translates voice activity factor and 25 antenna sectorization into capacity gains. Furthermore, RAKE receivers resolve the multipath components of the spread spectrum signal and translate it into diversity gain.

In spite of the advantages, conventional CDMA systems have very limited per user throughput and are not well suited to "bandwidth on demand" local area network (LAN)-like applications. In fact, current CDMA standards operate in circuit mode, assume a homogeneous user population, and limit each user to a rate which is a small fraction of the system capacity. As mentioned above, CDMA relies on the averaging effect of the interference from a large number of low-rate (voice or circuit-mode data) users. It relies heavily on sophisticated power control to ensure that the average interference from all users from an adjacent cell is a small fraction of the interference from the users within a cell. The imperfect power control in a homogeneous system has a direct impact on system performance.

Moreover, even with perfect power control, users at higher data rates in a system with mixed traffic result in large adjacent cell interference variations which drastically degrade the system capacity. This problem has so far precluded the provision of high data rate services in cellular CDMA.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Our inventive Load and Interference based Demand Assignment (LIDA) techniques protect voice (and other high priority or delay sensitive) isochronous users while accommodating the peak data rate needs of high data rate 55 users when the load on the system permits. More particularly, our method and apparatus provides a code division multiple access system including a plurality of cells, each cell having a base station and multiple mobile stations, with a way of allocating an increased data rate to a 60 requesting mobile station. Initially, the system receives a data burst request from a mobile station that has an established high burst rate data call in a first cell requesting a data rate in excess of the basic data rate B allocated to that mobile station. The data burst request includes pilot strength infor- 65 mation (e.g., pilot measurement report message of IS-95) for a base station of the first cell and at least one cell adjacent

2

to the first cell. Assuming a known level of load in the first cell, an access controller uses the received pilot strength to determine if an increased data rate is to be granted to the requesting mobile station. If granted, a data burst assignment response is transmitted from the access controller to the requesting mobile station. One feature enables the access controller to compare the received pilot strength with a threshold (e.g., an interference level indicator). When the received pilot strength has a predetermined relationship to the threshold, the data burst assignment response indicates an increased data rate has been granted to the requesting mobile station. When a plurality of adjacent cells (also referred to herein as neighbor cells) exists, the increased data rate is at the requested first data rate when the pilot strengths received from all of the base stations at the plurality of adjacent cells do not exceed the threshold.

Another feature utilizes a series of threshold levels, each associated with a different permitted data rate. Using the received pilot strength information, a data rate is determined which satisfies all adjacent cell interference concerns. According to another feature, average adjacent cell loads are utilized rather than threshold levels, together with the pilot strength information, to determine the appropriate increased data rate to be assigned to a user requesting an increased data rate.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWING

In the drawing,

FIG. 1 shows a prior art CDMA system in which the present invention may be utilized;

FIG. 2 shows a block diagram of an illustrative mobile station of the CDMA system of FIG. 1;

FIG. 3 shows a block diagram of an illustrative base station of the CDMA system of FIG. 1;

FIG. 4 shows a flow diagram describing how a base station provides load and interference based demand assignment services to a mobile user in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. 5 shows a flow diagram of how the switch access controller coordinates a soft handoff between cells;

FIG. 6 shows a flow chart of the autonomous access control feature of the present invention;

FIG. 7 shows a flow chart of an enhanced autonomous access control feature:

FIG. 8 shows a flow chart of a neighbor coordinated access control:

FIG. 9 shows an illustrative graph of the data rates allowed to a user as a function of distance to the base station; and

FIG. 10 shows an illustrative graph of the received pilot strength measurements versus the data rate multiple m.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

To curtail the potentially large interference variation in cellular CDMA systems serving mixed traffic, the present invention incorporates autonomous and/or coordinated network access control that accounts for channel loading and interference. It dynamically assigns higher data rates to users while simultaneously adjusting the Quality of Service (QOS) for each user according to service requirements. Higher data rates are assigned to users by either permitting users to transmit on multiple channels simultaneously or by using other means, such as variable spreading gains, variable channel coding rate, variable chip rate, varying the modu-

lation (Walsh modulation, coded modulations, BPSK, QPSK ...) etc. An elegant scheme that achieves this is Multi-Code CDMA (MC-CDMA) with dynamic demand assignment, described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,442,625 entitled "Code Division Multiple Access System Providing Variable Data Rate Access" which issued on Aug. 15, 1995 to Richard D. Gitlin and Chih-Lin I. The QOS is adjusted through the power control with a target Frame Error Rate (FER) and signal to interference ratio (E_b/N_0) on the channel. In this invention, the network uses a control strategy that accounts for channel loading, interference, and soft handoff in making the rate assignment and QOS decisions. It ensures priority for voice users, if so desired. Thus, dynamic, packet-like demandassigned access enables users with different services to access the channel at desired rates and QOS requirements. 15

Our autonomous network access control is referred to herein as the Load and Interference Based Demand Assignment (LIDA) for providing dynamic demand-assigned burst access in a wireless CDMA network. LIDA ensures protection of voice (and other high priority or delay sensitive) 20 isochronous users, but allows peak rate access by high data rate users when the load on the channel permits. With best-effort type QOS guarantees, the high data rate service is best suited for typical LAN- and Wide Area Network WANtype computer applications (including services based on 25 mobile IP (as discussed by C. Perkins in "IP Mobility Support," Internet Engineering Task Force, Mar. 21, 1995) and CDPD ("Cellular Digital Packet Data System Specification: Release 1.1," CDPD Forum, Inc., Jan. 19, 1995)), less so for high rate applications with stringent real time 30 constraints.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

In the following description, each item or block of each figure has a reference designation associated therewith, the first number of which refers to the figure in which that item is first located (e.g., 110 is located in FIG. 1).

With reference to FIG. 1, we describe a prior art multicode (MC) CDMA system. The illustrative MC-CDMA system includes a regular hexagonal grid of cell sites 100, 110, 120, 130, 140, 150 and 160, each including a plurality of mobile stations (e.g., MS1.1-MS1.N) which enables each of a plurality of users (1-N) to communicate with its associated base station BS1 within a cell site. Illustratively, cell site 120 includes base station BS2 and mobile stations MS2.1-MS2.J.

Our LIDA control, as will be described in a later paragraph, may be implemented in each base station, e.g., BS1-BS2, etc. In one embodiment of the present invention. 50 an access controller 190 is utilized to provide coordinated access control (FIG. 1) between neighboring base stations (e.g., between BS1 and BS2). In such an arrangement, access controller 190 communicates with all of the base stations to control the assignment of a higher-than-basic data 55 rate and burst length. While the access controller 190 is shown in a separate location, it may be co-located with a base station or the central switch.

Radio distance is the effective radio loss that a signal, transmitted from a base station, incurs in transit to a mobile 60 station. The received pilot power Pi at a mobile station is then P/z_i , where P is the transmitted pilot power from each base station and z_i is the effective "radio distance." As a mobile station MS1.1 in cell 100 approaches cell 120, the power level of the received pilot from base station BS2 increases beyond a threshold, T_{add} , and the mobile station will enter "soft handoff." During soft handoff, the mobile

4

station communicates with both base stations BS1 and BS2. We extend the use of the pilot measurement to burst access control in this invention.

With reference to FIG. 2, an illustrative block diagram of mobile station MS1.1 is shown to include a transmitter station 250 and a receiver station 260. Illustrative examples of mobile stations are described in the previously reference U.S. Pat. No. 5.442,625. The transmitter station 250 includes a convolutional coder 201 which receives digital information (or data signals) from user 1 at a first data bit rate. The output of convolutional coder 201 is coupled to interleaver 202 and then to a Walsh modulator 203, all of which are well known in the prior art. The serial-to-parallel (S/P) station 281 is connected to the output of the Walsh modulator 203 and converts the user's input digital information stream into M basic data rate serial information streams. In the following, we use MC-CDMA as an illustrative method of providing higher data rates.

The serial-to-parallel station 281 converts a user's serial digital information input, which may be up to M_{max} times the basic source rate B (where M_{max} ·B \leq channel rate), into M data streams (where M is an integer \leq M_{max}). The outputs of S/P station 281 connect to code spreaders 204, 224, and 244, which spread each of the M data streams, respectively, into a channel bit rate using codes C_1 , C_2 , and C_M which are unique to user 1. The combiner 254 combines the output of code spreaders 204, 224 and 244. The output signal combiner 254 is coupled to coders 205 and 206. In coder 205, an in-phase code A_I further encodes the signal from combiner 254. Similarly, coder 206 further encodes the signal from combiner 254 using a quadrature-phase code A_Q . The codes A_I and A_Q are common to all mobile stations of FIG. 1.

The output of coder 205 is used to modulate the carrier signal $Cos\omega_c t$ in modulator 208. The output of coder 206 is used to modulate the carrier signal $Sin\omega_c t$ in modulator 209. In certain applications, an optional delay station 207 may be utilized to provide better spectral shaping. The output of modulators 208 and 209 are radio frequency signals which are combined in combiner 210 and transmitted via antenna 211 over the air to a base station (e.g., BS1 of FIG. 1).

A base station (e.g., BS1) transmits at a different carrier frequency which is received and decoded by mobile stations MS1.1-MS1.N within its cell site 100. In our illustrative example, receiver 260 of mobile station MS1.1 includes a demodulator (not shown) to demodulate the carrier frequency to obtain a channel bit rate signal which is decoded using codes A_I and A_Q and then de-spread using the associated code sequence C_1 to obtain the information data signal to be outputted to user 1.

The base station, e.g., BS1, operates in a similar manner to receiver 260 of mobile station MS1.1 to receive, decode and de-spread the user 1 information data signal. Similarly, the other mobile stations, illustratively represented by mobile station MS1.N, operate in the same manner as mobile station MS1.1, except that user N has a unique code C_N to distinguish it from user 1. In mobile station MS1.N, the in-phase and quadrature codes A_I and A_Q , respectively, as well as the carrier frequency f_c are the same as those used for mobile station MS1.1.

With reference to FIG. 3, there is shown an illustrative block diagram of base station BS1. The modulated carrier signal is received at antenna 301 and processed by MC-CDMA receiver 302 under control of processor 303. The receiver 302 operates in a similar manner to the previously described MC-CDMA receiver 260 of mobile station MS1.1 of FIG. 2. Similarly, the MC-CDMA transmitter 305

transmits via antenna 311 and operates in a similar manner to transmitter 250 previously described.

Processor 303, acting under control of programs resident in memory 304, controls the operation of MC-CDMA receiver 302, MC-CDMA transmitter 305 performs typical well-known base station functions and may perform for cell 100, as well, some or all of the load and interference based demand assignment (LIDA) function in accordance with the present invention. This LIDA function is shown in FIGS. 4-9 and is described in later paragraphs. However, the standard functions performed by base station BS1 which are not pertinent to the understanding of the present invention are not discussed herein.

Interference Calculations

With continued reference to FIG. 1, we start by investigating the in-cell and out-of-cell interference caused by a single high rate data user (using multiple codes). The results confirm the need of our demand assignment coupled with network control algorithms, LIDA. The procedure of LIDA algorithms allowing burst access at rates up to M times the basic rate is generally based on the following:

the load information in the cell and its neighbors;

the pilot strength measurements provided by the mobile; 25 coordination of the burst rate, burst length and burst starting time between neighbor cells.

Coordination of system resources between data users capable of high bit rate burst mode operation and high priority voice users can be managed through LIDA. The LIDA algorithms with various levels of complexity are presented below. To simplify the discussion, we describe the control procedures for the system with a single data user. Procedures for multiple data users are very similar. The control mechanism presented herein is essential to provide a shared burst mode access mechanism over CDMA and is claimed here as a new invention.

In the following description, we assume a CDMA cellular system of FIG. 1 having power control and including only voice users at the various mobile stations MS1.1-MS1.N, MS2.1-MS2.J. Consider cell site 100: when only voice users are served, each in-cell interferer (e.g., MS1.1) causes identical interference at the base station BS1, and therefore appears to be exactly one user, while the average out-of-cell interferer (e.g., MS2.1), aggregated from all cells, in a regular hexagonal grid cellular system 110-160 appear to be γ users. Assuming a path loss exponent of 4, γ is around 0.5. In a system with N voice users per cell, the total interference at each base station is:

$$I_0 = \alpha N(1+\gamma)$$
 (1)

where α is the speech activity factor. We use the nominal interference, I_0 , in a voice-only system with a capacity of N users per cell, as the reference QOS in the subsequent discussion.

Let us now examine the in-cell interference with a single data user at time 't' transmitting at M times the basic rate (9.6 kbps or 14.4 kbps, depending on the reference system configuration). Assuming a speech activity factor α around 0.4, under ideal power control, an active data user is equivalent to 2.5M (=M/ α) voice users in its cell. If M=4, the data user consumes the equivalent resources of 10 voice users; i.e., the "equivalent load" of such a data user is 10. With a typical capacity of 15-25 voice users per cell, it is easy to see that a single high rate data user has a large impact on the cell capacity. (Obviously, a mobile station data user's activity factor would affect its average demand; however,

6

the demand assignment of a high data rate burst must account for the maximum interference generated by the data user during its high data rate transmission.)

The impact on out-of-cell interference is considered next. In the voice-only system, where voice users are uniformly distributed in the cells 110-160, most of the out-of-cell interference comes from the users in other cells (e.g., MS2.1) that are near the cell boundaries 111-161. Due to the large path loss exponent, users further away from the boundary (e.g., MS2.N) contribute little to out-of-cell interference. As the high data rate user (e.g., MS1.1), transmitting at M/\alpha times the average data rate of a voice user, moves along path 101 closer to the boundary 121, the in-cell interference to BS1 remains at around M/\alpha while the out-15 of-cell interference to BS2, caused by the high rate data user, rapidly rises beyond what was computed for the voice system. However, to maintain the required Quality of Service (QOS), the total interference at each cell must be controlled to be no more than Io.

To quantify our discussion above, assume there are N, voice users per cell and one active (transmitting) high rate data user in the host cell, the total interference in the host cell and in the closest neighboring cell (with respect to that data user) can be expressed as follows:

$$I_d(r) = \alpha N_u(1+\gamma) + M\gamma_d(r), \tag{2}$$

where 'r' is the distance from the active high rate data to its host cell site. $\gamma_{\mathcal{A}}(r)=1$ for the host cell since it is power controlled by that cell and $\gamma_{\mathcal{A}}(r)=(2R-r)^4h^4$ for the neighboring cell it approaches, where R is the cell radius. The access control mechanism for high rate data users must satisfy the constraint:

$$\mathbf{I}_{n}(\mathbf{r}) \leq \mathbf{I}_{0} \tag{3}$$

in both the host cell and the approached neighboring cell. We will seek to adjust N_v, the number of voice users, or M, the multiple of the basic data rate B being used by the data user, as a function of 'r', in order to meet the interference constraints. The issues and our strategies are elaborated in the next sections.

Interference Management Using Pilot Strength Measurements

In the above discussion, the out-of-cell interference due to a data user is a function of (2R-r)/r. Hence, the access controller should use the knowledge of the distance of the mobile from the cell site to determine permitted values of N, and M. There are two issues with using 'r' as the control variable. First, the distance of the mobile from the cell site cannot be determined accurately. More importantly, although the discussion of out-of-cell interference above is in terms of the distance 'r', the actual interference is strongly dependent on the shadow fading conditions in addition to the distance. Hence, control based on geographic distance is neither optimal nor practical. The present invention uses a control based on radio distance, using pilot strength measurements to address both issues. This solution can easily be an integral part of a CDMA system.

In current CDMA systems, mobile assisted soft handoff is implemented as follows. The base station provides the mobile with a neighbor list of pilots. The mobile periodically measures the pilot strength on its neighbor list and transmits it to the cell site. If the pilot strength of a base station to which the mobile is not connected is greater than a threshold T_{add} , the base station initiates a soft handoff for the mobile. The present invention extends the concept of using pilot

strength measurements for soft handoff decisions to using it for access control of high data rate users.

With reference to FIG. 4, we describe a CDMA system of FIG. 1 incorporating our LIDA capability (hereinafter LIDA). In step 401, a mobile originates a call requesting high data rate burst mode service option. In step 403, the mobile and base station negotiate the highest modem rate and the highest burst length for the mobile.

As shown in step 405, each user is assigned a unique primary code, i.e., C_1 , determined as the user-specific PN sequence. When a user is quiescent, 407, a very low rate (say, eighth rate) (sub-rate) signaling channel is maintained using its primary code. This sub-rate channel helps in maintaining synchronization and coarse power control. It is maintained whether the user is "connected" to one base station or is in soft handoff with multiple cells. Since the transmission during eighth rate frames is intermittent, both the synchronization and the power control are inadequate if the quiescent period is long.

Hence, any transmission from the mobile after a long quiescent period 407 may be lost. This problem is overcome by requiring the mobile to transmit a synch burst 409 of one (or more) basic rate frame(s) at the end of a "long" quiescent period. Following the synch burst that gives the receiver time to synchronize and provides power control feedback, the mobile station signals a request 411 for data burst transmission using signaling messages over the basic rate (B) channel. Alternately, instead of the synch burst in steps 407, 409, the mobile station could be required to transmit the request 411 multiple times.

The access request 411 from the mobile station contains the data rate requested and the burst length requested. The maximum burst length that may be requested by mobile is specified by the system (and is chosen to best coordinate 35 shared access between users). In addition, to provide interference information to the base station, the access request from the mobile includes pilot strength information, e.g., PMRM (for base stations of cells in its neighbor list, for example. MS1.1 would include pilot strength measurements 40 on the base station of cells 110-160). (Note, the inclusion of the pilot strength measurements within the access request is independent of (and in addition to) any such reports used for handling soft handoffs.) The pilot strength measurements received from the mobile (e.g., MS1.1) indicate to the base station (e.g., BS1) the interference levels that that mobile would generate at neighboring base stations (e.g., BS2). This measure of interference accounts for both the distance loss and shadow fading and thus is a measure of the radio distance to the neighboring base station, and will be used to 50 make access control decisions of step 413.

Specifically, in the presence of shadow fading, the average interference at the cell site for the basic voice-only system is modified from Equation 1 as described in the article by K. S. Gilhousen et al. entitled "On the Capacity of 55 a Cellular CDMA System" (IEEE Trans. Veh. Technol, Vol. VT-40, No. 2, May 1991, pages 303-312). Let us denote it as $I_0' = \alpha N(1+\gamma')$ where γ' is the average out-of-cell interference in the presence of shadow fading. Similarly, in an integrated voice and data system, the interference factor for 60 a data user in a neighboring cell is $\gamma_a^s(z_1,z_2)=z_1/z_2$, where z_1 and z₂ are the path loss of the mobile to the host cell and the neighboring cell, respectively. Note that $\gamma_d^s(z_1,z_2)=1$ in the case of the host cell because of power control. The path loss (radio distance) z₁ and z₂ include the distance loss component as well as the shadow fading component. The interference constraint becomes:

The values z_1 and z_2 are derived from the pilot strength measurements.

As will be described in FIG. 5, step 413 is performed by an access controller located at the base station (or at one of the base stations in case of soft handoff) or at a separate location shown by 190 of FIG. 1. In step 415, this assignment is then transmitted to the mobile. If the scheduled list is longer than the threshold L, the mobile is told to retry later (Retry Delay) in step 415. The base station selects the value of this parameter based upon loading conditions at that base station. When a mobile receives a delay parameter in a data burst assignment message 415, it initiates such a delay, step 417, before starting its transmission of the assigned burst length, step 419, and at the assigned data rate, step 421. In an alternate embodiment, the mobile may be required to wait for an explicit BEGIN message to begin high data rate transmission.

With joint reference to FIGS. 1, 4 and 5, we describe how the access controller coordinates a burst access of a mobile station (e.g., MS1.1) during soft handoff from a base station BS1 in cell 100 and a neighbor base station BS2 in cell 120. The steps 409, 411 and 415 proceed as previously described. FIG. 5 shows a burst acceptance message 501 sent to access controller which performs the processing steps 413 required during the soft handoff. These processing steps will be described in more detail in later paragraphs with reference to FIGS. 6, 7 and 8. After processing, access controller sends a data burst assignment command, step 503, to both base stations and they send the data burst assignment message 415 to the requesting mobile station.

Autonomous Access Control

With reference to FIG. 6, we describe our autonomous access control feature of the present invention. As described in step 411 above, the mobile station provides pilot strength measurements (e.g., PMRM) in the access request. If the host's load condition is too close to a predetermined load level, step 600, then a retry delay command is sent, in step 600a. If the host load condition permits a burst access, but the mobile is in a soft handoff, step 601, then the access controller limits the mobile to the basic data rate B (i.e., multiplier m=1). The burst assignment message, step 605, permitting a data rate of m times the basic rate B is sent to the requesting mobile. If the host load condition permits burst access and the mobile is not in soft handoff, then step 607 is performed. In step 607, the base station pilot strength measurements for all neighbors, 'i', are determined. The pilot strength measurement P/z_i (PMRM of 411) is formed for all base stations 'i' in the neighbor list, where P is the known transmission power level of the base stations and z, is the path loss or radio distance. If P/z_i is below a high rate data access threshold T_{hra}, it indicates that the mobile will not cause any excess interference to neighbor base stations and the mobile is permitted (step 609) to transmit a rate which is the minimum of the requested multiple M or the maximum multiple M_R. (The mobile and the base station can locally generate the M codes needed for the multiple rate transmissions using subcode concatenation in MC-CDMA as described in the previously referenced patent). In step 605, the access controller sends the burst assignment message to the requesting mobile.

The threshold T_{Ara} is chosen such that the total interference received from a requesting mobile at any neighbor base station is less than I_0 . Note that to accommodate high rate data users the system may limit the number of voice users N_{ν}

to be smaller than the maximum permissible in a voice-only system. There is a tradeoff between raising T_{hra} and increasing N_{ν} , the number of voice users per cell.

If it is determined that the requesting mobile is to be permitted to transmit at the high rate, the base station may have to schedule the burst transmission. Since the load and interference situation may be time varying, the decision to permit is valid only for a period of time Q that depends on system load, shadow fading dynamics, and user mobility. This time Q corresponds to L frame durations. The base station checks its list of scheduled bursts and adds the requesting mobile to the list if it is shorter than L frames.

If any one of the neighbor base station pilot strengths (P/z_i) in step 607 is determined to be higher than the threshold T_{hra} , the mobile is permitted only to transmit at the basic rate B. step 603. High rate access will not be allowed for the requesting mobile until all neighbor base station pilot strengths are found to be below T_{hra} . Note that the soft handoff decisions are made separately. The soft handoff add and drop thresholds T_{add} and T_{drop} will typically be larger than the high rate data access threshold T_{hra} . Consequently, as previously discussed in step 601, mobiles in soft handoff will only be allowed to transmit at the basic rate B (i.e., m=1). Conversely, any transmission at basic rate B requires no demand assignment.

This autonomous access control is attractive for its simplicity, but it has some limitations. For example, mobiles may be in soft handoff in a significant portion of the coverage area. Schemes that permit higher rate access even during soft handoff are presented hereinafter.

Enhanced Autonomous Access Control

With reference to FIG. 7, we describe our enhanced autonomous access control feature. The previously 35 described autonomous access control permits only two selection data rates, namely a basic rate (m=1, step 603) and a high rate, which is the minimum of the requested rate M or the system's maximum rate M_R (step 609). The enhanced autonomous access control feature creates multiple thresholds which increase the coverage area for higher rate data users such that rates two, three, . . . times (even non-integer multiples) higher than the basic rate B can be assigned. Thus, data users requesting higher data rates are usually assigned a higher data rate when they are more centrally located in their cell and assigned succeedingly lower data rates as they approach a cell boundary.

In steps 700 and 700a, the host cell's load condition check is performed in the same manner as in steps 600 and 600a. If the mobile (e.g., MS1.1) is in soft handoff, then step 703 50 and step 705 are performed in the same manner as steps 603 and 605. However, if the mobile is not in soft handoff, then the access controller selects a data rate using step 707. In step 707, the maximum pilot strength P/z_i from all base stations 'i' in the neighborhood is determined from the set of 55 pilot strength measurements reported by mobile MS1.1, in step 411. The access controller compares the maximum pilot strength with a set of thresholds $\{T_m, m=0, 1, \ldots, M_R\}$, where $T_m > T_{m+1}$, as shown in FIG. 10. Each threshold T_m corresponds to a different permitted data rate multiple m. For 60 consistency, $T_0=P$ and $T_{M_0}=T_{hra}$. If any neighbor's pilot strength P/z_i is not below the threshold T_1 , then the mobile MS1.1 is permitted by its base station BS1 only to access the basic rate B (m=1), as shown in step 703. If the maximum of pilot strength P/z_i is between T_m and T_{m-1} , then the data 65 rate multiple m is selected as shown in FIG. 10, so that the interference at any neighbor cell's base station is less than Io.

10

Again, in step 709, the access controller selects the data rate multiple m to be no greater than the system limit M_R and the requested multiple M. In step 705, the burst assignment message 503 includes the rate multiple m. As before, the base station checks its list of scheduled bursts and adds the mobile to its request list, if the list is shorter than L frames, and transmits the assignment message 415 to the mobile. If the scheduled list is longer than the threshold L, the mobile is told in message 415 to retry later.

On the other hand, if in step 707 any neighbor's pilot strength is above the T_1 threshold, then it means that a high rate transmission from that mobile MS1.1 may cause excessive interference in that neighbor's cell. Consequently, the mobile is restricted to the base rate (m=1) as shown in step 703.

The present invention enables an access controller, either centrally located or located at one or more base stations, e.g., BS1, to autonomously determine the largest value of 'm', corresponding to 'm' times the basic rate B, at which the mobile MS1.1 may transmit while satisfying the following interference constraint:

$$\alpha N_{\nu}(1+\gamma^{s})\alpha m \gamma_{d}^{s}(z_{1},z_{2}) \leq I_{0}^{s}, \qquad (5)$$

where $\gamma_d^{s}(z_1, z_2)=1$ for the host cell. Thresholds $\{T_m\}$ are defined to satisfy Equation 5 for bit rate multiples $m=1, 2, \ldots$; up to M_R . Again, mobiles in soft handoff will be only allowed to transmit at basic rate (m=1); which requires no extra negotiations among cells involved in the handoff.

This enhanced scheme of FIG. 7 requires little additional complexity as compared to the single threshold scheme of FIG. 6.

With reference to FIG. 9, there is shown a graph of how allowed data rates for a mobile user in a cell with 25 voice users vary as a function of the distance to the base station, assuming 21 voice users are in the handoff cell. FIG. 9 shows that these multiple thresholds 901-904 are quite close to each other and may not be distinguishable within the noisy pilot strength measurements; and the drop off from acceptable interference at m times the basic rate B (902-904) to basic rate B (901) is quite rapid in terms of the normalized distance from the base station.

Neighbor Coordinated Access Control

With reference to FIG. 8, we describe our neighbor coordinated access control feature. Neither of the schemes above account for instantaneous loading in the neighbor cells. As discussed in the following paragraphs, light loading in neighbor cells can be exploited to permit higher rate access while still meeting the interference constraint I₀^s.

When a mobile MS1.1 is connected to a single base station BS1, the rate assignment decision in response to a high data rate access request, 411, is facilitated if the load at the neighbor cells is known, 802, to the base station BS1. In step 803, the base station computes the mean load \overline{N}_{ν} . In step 805, instead of fixed thresholds, the base station BS1 makes rate assignment decisions by determining the smallest 'm' that satisfies the following inequality for all neighbor base stations and itself:

$$\alpha(N_v^i + \bar{N}_v\gamma^i) + m\gamma_d^i(z_1, z_i) \leq I_0^i, \tag{6}$$

where \overline{N}_{ν} is the average number of voice users per cell in the neighborhood, N_{ν}^{i} is the number of voice calls in cell 'i' and z_{i} is the "radio distance" of the data user to base station of cell 'i', where 'i' is the index of the neighbor list. The host cell corresponds to i=1. Actually, for each neighbor cell, the

value N_v should be considered as the "load in terms of equivalent" voice calls. By choosing the smallest 'm' that satisfies Equation 6 (step 805) for all neighbor cells 'i', we ensure that the admission of a burst at 'm' times the basic rate B will not cause excessive interference at any neighbor. In this case, the only communication required is for the neighbor cells to periodically provide updates, step 802, of their current load. In step 807, the multiple 'm' is selected to be the minimum of m_i . M and M_R . In step 809, if the mobile is not in soft handoff, then, as before, if the scheduled list is shorter than L frames, the rate assignment and burst parameters are provided to the mobile, step 811; otherwise, the mobile is told in step 811 to retry.

When the mobile is in soft handoff, in step 809, the access request (that includes pilot strength measurements) is received by all the connected base stations. Again, the 15 simplest strategy is to let the mobile transmit only at the basic rate (without access control) when it is in soft handoff. To permit higher data rates in soft handoff, more sophisticated coordination between neighbor base stations is necessary. Each base station performs similar computations as 20 in step 805 to determine the maximum permitted rate 'm'. the permitted burst length and the earliest starting time. However, instead of transmitting this assignment to the mobile, this information is forwarded, in step 813, to the access controller located at the "primary" base station or at the central switch (190 of FIG. 1). The controller 190 compares the assignment made by each of the base stations, and then chooses the minimum of the rate assignments and burst lengths proposed by the soft handoff cells and the last of the proposed starting times. It then creates the assignment message (503 of FIG. 5) and transmits it to the mobile in soft handoff (step 415 of FIG. 5). If any one of the base stations indicates that its scheduled list is long and the mobile must retry, then a retry message is sent out to the mobile in step 415. Note that because the controller 190 must choose the minimum of the rates allowed by the different cells and the last of the starting times, care must be taken to avoid compromising channel utilization efficiency in the cells involved in the soft handoff.

When the present invention is implemented as a MC-CDMA system with LIDA, it offers the following features:

- It provides data services at high access bandwidths with minimal changes to the IS-95 air interface and the IS-99 data standard (up to 56 kbps for IS-99-based CDMA and related standards).
- It is well suited for use with sub-code concatenation. as described in the previously referenced patent.
- based on load and channel conditions.
- Access control in the network ensures priority for voice and other high priority users.
- It uses transmitter oriented codes with dedicated receivers per connection.
- It sacrifices (some) Forward Error Correction (FEC) in favor of retransmission using ARQ to reduce E_b/N₀ requirement, and increase capacity.

Although our control scheme provides high rate access using MC-CDMA, the control scheme, LIDA, presented is 60 transparent and thus equally applicable to any physical layer implementation of higher data rate access over CDMA.

What has been described is merely illustrative of the application of the principles of the present invention. Other arrangements and methods can be implemented by those 65 skilled in the art without departing from the spirit and scope of the present invention.

12

We claim:

1. In a code division multiple access system including multiple cells, each cell having a base station and multiple mobile stations, a method of allocating bandwidth to a mobile station comprising the steps of:

- receiving, at a base station of a first cell, a data burst request from an active mobile station of said first cell requesting a first data rate in excess of the basic data rate (B) allocated to that mobile station, said data burst request including pilot strength information for the base station of said first cell and a base station of at least one cell adjacent to said first cell;
- at an access controller, using the received pilot strength information to determine an increased data rate which is to be granted to said requesting mobile station without causing excessive interference at said first cell and said at least one adjacent cell; and
- transmitting a data burst assignment response from the access controller to said requesting mobile station indicating the increased data rate which has been granted to said requesting mobile station.
- 2. The method of claim 1 wherein
- the access controller compares the received pilot strength information with a threshold and wherein the increased data rate is assigned to said requesting mobile station when the received pilot strengths have a predetermined relationship to that threshold.
- The method of claim 2 wherein
- the pilot strength information is provided for base stations at a plurality of cells adjacent said first cell and wherein
- the first data rate is granted when the received pilot strength from any of the base stations at the plurality of adjacent cells, as reported by said requesting mobile station, does not exceed the threshold.
- 4. The method of claim 2 wherein the threshold is a high rate access threshold (T_{hra}) that is lower than soft handoff add (T_{add}) and drop (T_{drop}) thresholds. 5. The method of claim 2 wherein the threshold is a high
- rate access threshold (Thra) that has a predetermined relationship with add (Tadd) and drop (Tdrop) thresholds.
 - 6. The method of claim 2 further including the step of: transmitting a data burst assignment response to said requesting mobile station when any received pilot strength information is above the threshold, the data burst assignment response enabling a data transmission rate at the requesting mobile station which is lower than a data rate permitted when the received pilot strength information is below the threshold.
- 7. The method of claim 2 wherein the data burst assign-The high bandwidth demand assignment per burst is 50 ment response indicates that the first data rate is denied when the pilot strength information is above the threshold.
 - 8. The method of claim 1 wherein
 - the burst request includes data burst length information and wherein
 - the data burst assignment response includes a data burst length parameter specifying a permitted length of a data burst to the requesting mobile station.
 - 9. The method of claim 4 wherein said base station includes the step of
 - determining if the requested burst length information is to be permitted and, when permitted, including a permitted-data-burst-length parameter in the data burst assignment response.
 - 10. The method of claim 1 wherein the data burst assignment response includes retry delay information indicating that the requesting mobile station should retry its request at a later time.

11. The method of claim 1 wherein the data burst assignment response includes start-delay information indicating that the requesting mobile station should delay its transmission for a time derived from the start-delay information.

12. The method of claim 1 further including the steps of 5 checking a list of scheduled data bursts at the base station and wherein the data burst assignment response

- a retry later message when the list is longer than a predetermined length and
- a data burst permission message when the list is shorter than the predetermined length.

13. The method of claim 1 wherein the access controller is located at one or more base stations including the first cell.

14. The method of claim 1 wherein the access controller 15 is located apart from any base station.

15. The method of claim 1 wherein a set of thresholds are associated with multiple data burst rates, and wherein the access controller compares received pilot strengths from said at least one adjacent cell with the set of thresholds to determine a data rate to be granted to said requesting mobile

16. The method of claim 15 wherein the set of thresholds, each having a data burst rate associated therewith, and wherein the access controller compares the maximum of the 25 received pilot strengths from said at least one adjacent cell with the set of thresholds to determine a data rate to be granted to the requesting mobile station.

17. The method of claim 1 further comprising the steps of: receiving, at the access controller, a neighbor load update message indicating load measure information at said at least one adjacent cell;

at the access controller, using the received pilot strength and load measure information to determine an 35 increased data rate which can be granted to said requesting mobile station without causing excessive interference at said first cell and said at least one adjacent cell; and

transmitting a data burst assignment response from the 40 access controller to said requesting mobile station indicating the increased data rate which has been granted to said requesting mobile station.

18. The method of claim 17 further comprising the steps

at the access controller, computing the smallest 'm' that satisfies the following inequality for all neighbor base stations, 'i', $\alpha(N_{\nu}^{i}+\overline{N}_{\nu}\gamma^{s})+m\gamma_{d}^{s}(z_{1},z_{i}) \leq I_{0}^{s}$, where \overline{N}_{ν} is the average load in equivalent voice users per cell in the neighborhood, N_vⁱ is the load in equivalent voice calls 50 in cell 'i', and z, is the radio distance of the data user to cell 'i', which is derived from the pilot measurement, and where $\gamma_d'(z_1,z_i)=z_i/z_1$; and

transmitting a data burst assignment response from the indicating a data rate mB has been granted to the requesting mobile station.

19. The method of claim 17 wherein when a mobile station is communicating with more than one base stations at multiple cells,

at an access controller, using the received pilot strength and the load measure information from each of the more than one base stations to determine an increased data rate which can be granted to said requesting mobile station without causing excessive interference 65 at the multiple cells and at any cell adjacent to those multiple cells; and

14

transmitting a data burst assignment response from the access controller to said requesting mobile station indicating the increased data rate which has been granted to said requesting mobile station.

20. The method of claim 19 wherein the access controller determines an increased data rate permitted for each base station and selects the minimum data rate therefrom and transmits the selected minimum data rate to said requesting mobile station.

21. A code division multiple access system including multiple cells, each cell having a base station and multiple mobile stations, the system comprising:

receiving means, at a base station of a first cell, receiving a data burst request from an active mobile station of said first cell requesting a first data rate in excess of the basic data rate (B) allocated to that mobile station, said data burst request including pilot strength information for the base station of said first cell and a base station of at least one cell adjacent to said first cell; and

an access controller, using the received pilot strength information to determine an increased data rate which is to be granted to said requesting mobile station without causing excessive interference at said first cell and said at least one adjacent cell and transmitting a data burst assignment response to said requesting mobile station indicating the increased data rate which has been granted to said requesting mobile station.

22. The code division multiple access system of claim 21 wherein

the access controller compares the received pilot strength information with a threshold and wherein the increased data rate is assigned to said requesting mobile station when the received pilot strengths have a predetermined relationship to that threshold.

23. The code division multiple access system of claim 21 wherein a set of thresholds are associated with multiple data burst rates, and wherein the access controller compares received pilot strengths from said at least one adjacent cell with the set of thresholds to determine a data rate to be granted to said requesting mobile station.

24. The code division multiple access system of claim 21

the access controller receives a neighbor load update message indicating load measure information at said at least one adjacent cell, uses the received pilot strength and load measure information to determine an increased data rate which can be granted to said requesting mobile station without causing excessive interference at said first cell and said at least one adjacent cell, and transmits a data burst assignment response to said requesting mobile station indicating the increased data rate which has been granted to said requesting mobile station.

25. The code division multiple access system of claim 21 access controller to said requesting mobile station 55 wherein: the access controller computes the smallest 'm' that satisfies the following inequality for all neighbor base stations, 'i', $\alpha(N_v^i + \overline{N}_v \gamma^s) + m \gamma_d^s(z_1, z_i) \leq I_0^s$, where \overline{N}_v is the average load in equivalent voice users per cell in the neighborhood, N, is the load in equivalent voice calls in cell 'i', and z_i is the radio distance of the data user to cell 'i', which is derived from the pilot measurement, and where $\gamma_d^{s}(z_1,z_i)=z/z_1$; and transmits a data burst assignment response from the access controller to said requesting mobile station indicating a data rate mB has been granted to the requesting mobile station.